

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1854.

DEATH OF THE KING!

KAMEHAMEHA IV. PROCLAIMED.

After a serious illness of five or six days, His Majesty, Kamehameha III, expired at His Palace on Friday, Dec. 15th, at fifteen minutes before 12 o'clock. He was born on the 17th of March, 1813, and was consequently forty-one years and nine months old.

This painful event was immediately made known by hoisting the Royal and National Standards at half mast, and by the firing of minute guns, corresponding with the age of his late Majesty, from Punch Bowl battery.

As soon as the news spread, the flags on shore and afloat were all set at half mast, and places of business were closed. Large numbers of people assembled near the palace and testified their grief by loud and heartfelt wailing.

At half-past 12 o'clock, His Excellency the Governor of Oahu, escorted by a company of Guards, caused the official Proclamation given below to be read, in Hawaiian and English, at the corners of the principal streets of Honolulu. The proclamation of His Majesty, KAMEHAMEHA IV, was received with shouts from the people and evident satisfaction, wherever it was made known.

Minute guns were fired by the U. S. S. St. Mary's yesterday between 1 and 2 o'clock, and the Trincomalee was firing in like manner when we went to press.

The time for the obsequies of His late Majesty has not yet been fixed upon.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from this world our beloved Sovereign, His late Majesty, Kamehameha III; and whereas, by the Will of His late Majesty, and by the appointment and Proclamation of His Majesty and of the House of Nobles, His Royal Highness, Prince Lunalilo, was declared to be His Majesty's Successor. Therefore, Public Proclamation is hereby made, that Prince Alexander Liholiho is KING of the Hawaiian Islands, under the style of KAMEHAMEHA IV. God Preserve the King.

KEONI ANA, KEHINA NUI.

OLELO HOOLAHA.

NO KAMEA ua lawe aku ke Alana oia mau loa, mai keia no aku, i ka MOI KAMEHAMEHA III, ka mau alii aloha maua iho nei; no kamea hoi, mamuli o ke kaoua a ka MOI maua iho nei a mamuli hoi o ka olelo hoolaha o ka Olelo Hooola ha a ka MOI a me ka Halealei ua kaula i ka MEA KIEKE Liholiho, oia kono hope.

Nolalia, ke hoolaha nei na keia olelo, o ke ALII ALEXANDER LIHOLIHO, oia ka MOI o ka Hawaii poe aina, o kono aina alii, o KAMEHAMEHA IV. Na ke Akua e malama ke Alii.

KEONI ANA, KEHINA NUI.

Assistance for the Pitcairn's Islanders.

It having been reported that the inhabitants of this island were in destitute circumstances, donations of cash, clothing, books, &c., have been made up in Honolulu for their relief, and will be forwarded to-day by the Amphitrite. An amateur company from the A. gave a performance on Wednesday evening at the Varieties, for their benefit, which produced, as we learn, about \$500.

It would seem from the accounts frequently published, that the inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island are becoming too numerous to be sustained by the limited resources of the island, and that it will be absolutely necessary to remove the whole or a part of that singularly interesting people to some locality affording more room and greater facilities for their expansion and support. We have heard it suggested that the British government had it in contemplation to transport the colony to Norfolk Island, which is much larger in extent, and lies a few degrees to the northwest of New Zealand, and nearly in the same latitude of Pitcairn's. Such a removal, we apprehend, has become necessary, by the increase of the population, and the sooner it can be accomplished the better it will be for the islanders, who are now subjected to the danger of starvation, should an untoward season or any other disaster deprive them of their limited crops.

From an address to the electors of this district in the "Elele," we learn that the names of John H. G. M. Robertson, T. C. B. Rooke and J. W. E. Maikai were before the public as candidates for the office of representatives at the election to take place on the first of January next. These are the only candidates we have heard named for this district, and we have no doubt they will be returned by a large majority.

The wind being southerly, on the 13th inst., the schooner Vaqueiro was towed to sea by the Akamai, which got up steam for the purpose. The Golden Gate sailed on the 12th, with a mail for the U. States and Europe. The Vaqueiro also took a mail, small of course, being but a day behind the Golden Gate.

Modern Languages.

Prof. A. L. de Sequeira has recently arrived in Honolulu, with very satisfactory letters of recommendation, and proposes to instruct classes of ladies or gentlemen in the modern European languages. This will afford a rare opportunity for persons desirous of learning those languages, and we are glad to learn that a class is now forming and will soon commence taking lessons from Prof. Sequeira.

Naval.

Since our last issue, the British frigates Amphitrite and Figue have arrived at this port from San Francisco, which makes six men-of-war in our harbor, of three different nations, viz.—1 American, 3 English and 2 French.

The Amphitrite sails to-day for the South American coast, touching at Tahiti and Pitcairn's Island.

The U. S. Steam frigate Mississippi arrived hence at San Francisco in eleven days, on the 21st ultimo. Both the Susquehanna and the Mississippi were to return to the Atlantic, the former about the 25th, and the latter a week later.

H. B. M.'s Ship Plover was sold yesterday, by Messrs. Cobb, Backus & Co. at auction, for \$6,750. The sale was made by order of her commander, and of Mr. Aiken, the British Consul. The sails, fixtures and stores on board were included. (S. F. Times & Trans.—Nov. 23.)

LATER EUROPEAN NEWS.

Sebastopol not taken.

By the arrival of the clipper schooner Restless, Capt. Lawton, at this port on the 10th inst. 16 days from San Francisco, we have dates from that city to the 24th Nov.,—from New York to the 27th and from Europe, to the 14th Oct.

The most important intelligence is that which contradicts the fall of Sebastopol, which was so confidently rumored by previous advices. Brilliant details are given of the battle of Alma, on the 20th Sept. and of the movements of the several armies up to the 6th of October. The synopsis is highly interesting.

The War News.

Sebastopol is not yet taken, but its ultimate fate is made more apparent every day. It is supposed that the siege artillery was entirely mounted in battery around Sebastopol on the 4th or 5th of Oct. The place was completely invested on the south side. On the 2d the allies had destroyed the aqueduct and cut off the supplies of water from the city, which is supplied by reservoirs. It was expected that an assault would be made soon, probably on the 8th. The Russians have erected sand batteries, mounted with ship's guns; but they could be of little service, the range of the artillery of the allies being so much greater. The trenches of the allies are within sixteen hundred yards of the walls, and already were mounted with fifty guns.

A private despatch says that two breaches were made in the quarantine fort of the 6th, while another statement, quite as reliable, says that no bombardment had occurred up to the 8th.

The French and English generals have officially notified their governments that on the 23d of September, immediately upon the knowledge of the result of the battle of Alma, by the orders of Menschikoff, five line-of-battle-ships and two frigates were sunk in eight or ten fathoms of water, thus completely blocking up the entrance to the harbor of Sebastopol, and preventing the possibility of an attack by sea. These ships were sunk with their guns and stores on board, and their masts and rigging standing. The English are much incensed at this costly expedient, as it has contributed greatly to cause their generals to change their plan of operations, and to make the attack on the south instead of the north side of the city. The Russians are also said to be holding the remainder in readiness to be sunk, if necessary, and their crews (10,000 men) have been added to the garrison of Sebastopol.

It is said that the Russians have also sunk ships across the Straits of Yena Kalch.

The allied fleets are, by these operations, rendered of little or no service, and Admiral Dundas has sent the marines on shore to join the army.

A letter in the Times suggests that the powerful iron steamer Simon, which, under steam, is equivalent to a force of about 4,000 tons, should be employed as a steam battering ram to force a passage over the sunken vessels. This expedient will probably be tried.

From the present disposition of the allied forces between Balaklava and Cape Chernoe, it would appear that the north side of the harbor of Sebastopol was not invested at all, and that the whole of the country north of Sebastopol had been evacuated by the allied forces, which, however, is very likely, to pass through it. This supposition is confirmed by a statement in despatches from Admiral Dundas, dated 28th Sept., in which he states that having sent the steamer Albion and Vesuvius to Alma, to collect the wounded Russians and convey them under a flag of truce to Odessa, as all the British hospitals were full, his men were threatened by a force of 6,000 Russians, and had to re-embark under cover of the ship's guns.

All the reserves of the allies had left Varna for the Crimea. Two French and one English regiments had left Malta to occupy the Piræus.

The Russians are reported to have blown up the fortresses of Anapa and Louchin Kaleh, and sent their garrisons, 15,000 strong, to reinforce Menschikoff.

Odessa advices of the 7th state that Menschikoff's right wing was at Baktchi Serai, and his centre at Simpheropol, where reinforcements from Perekop will concentrate. Gen. Ostensacken has been at Perekop since the 2d, and expected to join Menschikoff with his force by the 15th.

The Paris Debates estimates the Russian force in the Crimea at 85,000 men, and that of the allies at 90,000, including seamen.

The two Russian generals taken at the battle of the Alma were named Goukoff and Tchitchanoff. Both were wounded, and one has since died. They say that the Russians had but 35,000 men at the Alma, and considering that number was sufficient for the defence of the position, Menschikoff, who was sick, sat upon a chair on the heights and directed the battle. The Turks massacred all the wounded Russians they fell in with, calling out to them, "Sinnepers! Sinnepers!" The Emperor's new artillery was found very serviceable in the field.

On the death of Marshal St. Arnaud, Lord Raglan took the chief command of the allied armies, and Gen. Canrobert took St. Arnaud's place in command of the French. He is considered very energetic and adventurous, but as a tactician he is somewhat doubtful.

There are grievous complaints made that the commonest surgical requisites are utterly wanting in the British army.

Latest.

BERLIN Friday. The following official Russian despatch was published in St. Petersburg on the 11th: "Nothing fresh had occurred before Sebastopol up to the 6th. Prince Menschikoff still retained his old position on the north side."

Paris Friday. A private telegraphic despatch from Vienna of the 13th announced that according to a despatch from Lord Raglan, dated 6th, the siege works of the allies were sufficiently advanced to admit of the opening of their fires in a few days.

The Baltic.

Part of Admiral Plunniere's squadron joined the French fleet under Admiral Ducloux at Kiel the 7th. The greater part of the fleet under Admiral Napier were at anchor near Reval. Part were cruising in the Gulf of Bothnia, and several ships were ordered to Ledsund. It is, however, almost certain that no further operation will be attempted this season.

Great Britain.

The London Globe says that a conference is assembled on the continent, which is without precedence, acting, as it understands it, under the directions of the President of the United States. The Ambassadors of that country are assembled to exchange information, to consult and report to their government on the state of affairs on the Continent, and the conference has in view the due protection and advancement of those interests in any new arrangement in treaties that may be made in Europe. Mr. Buchanan left London on Saturday, and he has already been met by the American Ministers from Paris and Madrid.

The Monitor publishes letters from the late Marshal Arnaud, showing that the brave old man was aware of his approaching death and ready to die. He remains arrived at Marseilles on the 10th, with all honors, and an Imperial decree has been issued that they shall be buried in the Invalides with public ceremonies.

Discovery of the Remains of Sir John Franklin. Horrible Suffering of Sir John Franklin and his crew—Starvation the cause of their death—Cannibalism, &c.

A letter received by Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, from Dr. Rae, the

celebrated explorer, dated York factory, August 4, 1854, conveys the intelligence of the discovery of the intrepid navigator and his companions, who starved to death, in the spring of 1850, to the northwest of Fox River. The information is regarded as perfectly reliable.

The expedition commanded by Sir John Franklin, sent out in search of a Northwest Passage through the Polar Seas, comprised the ships Erebus and Terror. It left England in 1845, and from that time until August of the present year no trace of them had been found. The vessels were probably ground to atoms amid the ice floes of the Arctic region, and the unfortunate company, in endeavoring to reach the settlement of the Hudson Bay Company, after exhausting the scanty supply of provisions saved from the crumbling ships, lay down to perish. No event in history affords a parallel to the universal sympathy felt for the fate of Franklin and his companions; and even at this moment, as is well known, an expedition, commanded by our countryman, Dr. Kane, is exploring the ice-clogged regions of the North to effect their rescue or verify the fears now fully realized.

Dr. Kane has been absent on the coast since the first of the month of June, 1853, and returning to York factory on the 28th of August last, from whence he forwarded letters by express to Sir George Simpson, via the Red River settlement.

We make the following extracts from the letter of Dr. Kane above mentioned.

I reached my old quarters at Repulse Bay on the 15th of August, and preparations were immediately commenced for wintering. On the 1st of September I explained to the men our position, the stock of provisions we had on hand, (not more than three months' rations,) and the prospects we had of getting more, etc., pointing out all the danger and difficulty of our position. All readily volunteered to remain, and our exertions to collect food and fuel went on with unabated energy. By the end of September, 109 deer, 1 muskox, 53 brace of ptarmigan and 1 seal had been shot, and the nets produced 190 salmon.

On the 31st March my spring journey commenced, but in consequence of gales of wind, deep and soft snow and foggy weather, we made but little progress. We did not enter Pelly Bay until the 19th. At this place we met with an Esquimaux, one of whom, being asked if he ever saw white people, replied in the negative, but said that a large party (at least 40 persons) had perished from want of food, some ten or twelve days' journey to the westward. The substance of the information, obtained at various times and from various sources, was as follows:

In the spring, four winters past, (1850,) a party of white men, amounting to about forty, were seen travelling southward over the ice, and dragging a boat after them, by some Esquimaux who were killing seals on the north shore of King William's Land, which is a large island named Keik-tak, by the Esquimaux. None of the party could speak the native language intelligibly, but by signs, the natives were made to understand that their ship had been crushed by the ice, and that they were now going to where they expected to find deer to shoot. From the appearance of the men, all of whom, except one officer, (chief,) looked old, they were then supposed to be getting short of provisions, and they purchased a small seal from the natives.

At a later date, the same season, but previous to the disruption of the ice, the bodies of about thirty white persons were discovered on the continent, and five on an island near it, about a long day's journey, (say thirty or forty miles) to the northwest of a large stream, which can be no other than Back's Great Fish River, (named by the Esquimaux, Keik-tak, which is the description, and that of the low shore in the vicinity of Ogilvie and Montreal Island agree exactly with that of Sir George Back. Some of the bodies had been buried, (probably those of the first victims of famine,) some were in a tent or tents, others under a boat that had been turned over to form a shelter, and several lay scattered about in different directions. Of those found on the island, one was supposed to have been an officer, as he had a telescope strapped over his shoulder and his double-barrelled gun lay underneath him.

There appears to have been an abundant stock of ammunition, as the powder was emptied in a heap on the ground by the natives, out of the kegs or cases containing it, and a quantity of ball and shot was found below high water mark, having been left on the ice close to the beach. There must have been a number of watches, telescopes, compasses, guns, (several double-barrelled,) &c., all of which appear to have been broken up, as I saw pieces of these different articles with the Esquimaux, and together with some silver spoons and forks, purchased as many as I could obtain. A list of the most important of these I enclose, with a rough pen and ink sketch of the events, and initials on the forks and spoons. The articles themselves were all landed over to the Secretary (the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company, on my arrival in London.

None of the Esquimaux with whom I conversed had seen the "whites," nor had they ever been at the place where the dead were found, but had their information from those who had been there, and those who had seen the party when alive.

From the head of Pelly Bay—which is a bay, despite of Sir H. Beaufort's opinion to the contrary, I crossed sixty miles of land in a westerly direction, traced the west shore from Castor and Pollux River to Cape Porter of Sir James Ross, and I could have got within thirty or forty miles of Bellot Strait, but I thought it useless proceeding further, as I could not complete the whole.

Dr. Rae sent the Governor of the Hudson Bay Company a number of silver spoons, &c., purchased from the Esquimaux, marked with the initials A. D. S. G., J. H. F. B. or J. S. B., and a small silver plate engraved "Sir John Franklin, K. C. B."

From the mutilated state of many of the corpses, and the contents of the kettles, it is evident that our miserable countrymen had been driven to the last resource—cannibalism—as a means of prolonging life.

Russian Prisoners.

There are on board the Amphitrite some twelve or fifteen Russian prisoners,—being the Captain and crew of the Russian schooner captured by the squadron at the north in August last. They will be landed at Tahiti, on the arrival of the Amphitrite at that island, and it will probably be a long time before many English or French seamen will be in possession of the Russians, for whom they can be exchanged.

Among the prisoners taken on board the schooner was a lad of eleven years, a cadet, who remains here in charge of H. B. M.'s Consul General. He is to be sent back, free, by some vessel in the spring, and will have a good account to give of his treatment on board the British vessels. Indeed, in respect to good usage, all the prisoners are as well off on board the British vessel as if on board one of their own nation. They fraternize with the seamen on board, and although not called upon to work, they cheerfully volunteer, and often lend a hand, when any extra service is required. While on the other hand, if the British sailors have any thing extra nice, they always share it with their friends the Russians. War is deprived of some of its horrors in these modern times, at least after the enemy is placed hors de combat.

FRANCISSE DISAPPEARED.—Louisville, Oct. 12.—Col. John Allen publishes a card, stating that his daughter, Francis, a young lady, has been missing for some time past, and has been disabed for want of means. It numbered 1500.

The sooner all "illibustering expeditions" are discontinued, the better it will be for the individuals concerned, and the more honorable to the nation in which they are hatched. Such expeditions are justly regarded by all honest and honorable men, as the most disreputable that have ever been undertaken by men who profess to be civilized or christianized since the dark ages. They consequently receive no countenance, except from the vicious and corrupt, who would equally countenance piracy and robbery in any other shape.

MARRIED.

In Honolulu, Dec. 12, by the Rev. T. M. Taylor, Mr. DANIEL HANLEY to Miss KERRIE (Native).

By the South American, Jan. 2d, Bedford.—Capt. J. Holly and wife, Hagar, H. Dundas, J. E. Beane, and 3 children.

By the E. L. Frost, from San Francisco.—Akong, R. Cummerford, B. Rice, D. Hempstead, Mr. Fierston, Mr. Edmonds, J. Smith, Mr. G. G. Clifton.

By the Golden Gate.—O. G. Clifton.

By the Restless, from San Francisco.—Mrs. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. J. Q. Taylor, J. P. Hughes, W. Newcomb, C. L. Hoane, L. Pason, C. S. Curry, C. Maynard, H. Wilson, Mr. Riley, J. Kipp, T. M. Eddy, Capt. Hughes, R. Green, W. B. Hughes, R. M. Copeland.

By the India, from N. London.—Mrs. S. C. Allen, Mrs. T. Allen, W. Fox.

By the Vaqueiro, for San Francisco.—E. Hopkins, W. Packard, Geo. Allen, N. W. Lincoln, M. Beaudier, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Wm. E. Bolton, A. Wiborg, B. F. Moulton, Mrs. H. O. Moulton, Capt. J. P. Rice, Capt. Chas. Jeffrey, Mrs. Sharkey, Master Sharkey, R. F. Moulton's friend, Mr. Ritchie.

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